THE SUSPENSION OF RULES. After to morrow, unless the adjournment res. du tion be rescinded, it will be in order to suspend the rules in the House, in order to facilitate

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Mr. Cobb has telegraphed here, announcing that his friends obtained an overwhelming trumph in the Democratic State Convention of Georgia. in the preportion of seven to one. They reap pointed the same delegates, and justructed them to go to Richmord and Baltimore. The minority seceded, and appointed bogus delegates.

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

The report made by Senator Bayard from the Judiciary Committee to-day, accompanying the bill for the execution of the process of the Senate for arrests, assumes the ground that serving a warrant for such purpose is the execution of process, and on the authorities cited, is a purely ministerial act, and therefore, both on principle and authority, may be hawfully executed by any persen authorized by the officers to perform the particular act. It is not contended that a Sergeant-at-Arms can appoint a general departy, vesting all his own functions in him, but that he may, on general principles of law, depute the authority to perform a merely ministerial act to a third person, who may be, only as so that act, his special deputy. The legal inteoducat must be that the Senate intended that the process issued by the Sergeant-at-Arms by its President should be served by deputy. The bill is based on this principle, and grows out of the misaccessful effort to arrest Mr. Sanborn and John Brown, jr.

The recently published statements relative to Mr. Cox of Ohio, in connection with the Lecompton and Konsas bills, and which insinuated some corrupt ad-

Cox of Ohio, in connection with the Lecompton and Kansas bills, and which insinuated some corrupt ad vances to Mr. Cox, were thoroughly refuted by sworn statements of that gentleman. The Covodor Committee fully exculpated thin from any shadow of improper influences. The statement that the Postmaster at Columbus was immediately appointed on Mr. Cox's voting for the English bill is a mistake. It was eight mentls afterward and had no connection with that measure. The vacancy was not created till the Autumn of 1858.

Not withstanding that the Senate has concurred the House resolution to adjourn Congress on the 18th, it is the opinion of various members of both branches that the time will have to be extended at least till the 25th, in order to dispose of all the pending public bush

A private dispatch states that the Democrats of the IId Congressional District of Indiana have nominated James A. Craven as their Congressional candidate. The district is at present represented by Ucn. Wm. H. English, who declines being a candidate for renomina-

Charles Y. Baylor has been nominated by the Presi-

Charles Y. Baylor has been nominated by the President to the Senate as Consul to Cologne. This appointment, in connection with the development of direct trade between Germany and the tolsacco and cotton States of this country, Mr. Baylor being prominently icentified with this commercial enterp ise.

Sundry persons here, baying interested themselves in the spiritual welfare of the Japanese, they have formally declined all religious communications, on the ground that but one religion is known and recognized by the laws of Jam; that they are forbidden in any manner to take past or be present at the celebration of any other.

any other. They, however, express their acknowledgments for They, however, express their acknowledgements the interest and kind intentions of their American friends. After this expression of their views, they were assured that while it was the duty of the officer in charge to communicate to them the fact of offers of religious books, and invitations to attend places of works. b, it was not the desire of the Government in any s to force their inclinations, and that their wishes all the respected, at which assurance they expressed

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, June 7, 1860. A large number of House bills were reported upon.
Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) made a report on the
petition of F. B. Sanborn, asking to be relieved from
his obligation to appear before the Harper's Ferry mittee, and neked that the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of said petition, which was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) moved to take up the re-

solution fixing the day of adjournment, but withdrew

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Mich.) moved to take up the Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Shen.) invest to asset of acceptance of the President in the case of Arthur Edwards and his associates.

[The bill was to allow Edwards & Co. for mail service on the northern Laxes, and was vetood by the President because the charges allowed were exor-

Mr. YULEE (Dene., Fin.) opposed, and Mr. BING-HAM nevocated the bill.

The question being taken, Shall the bill pass, not-withstanding the President's objections, it was lost by

Yeas 18, Nays 38, Mr. BRIGHT renewed his motion to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The resolu-tion provides for an adjournment on the 18th, at 12 a. Mr. CAMERON hoped no Republicans would vote

not world the Tariil bill was acted on.

Mr. CAMERON hoped no heptoneaus would vote for an adjournment until the Tariff bill was acted on.
Mr. BiGLER took the same view.
Mr. WH.SON opposed the resolution. The Senate was not in condition to adjourn. It could not do so in justice to the public interests.
Mr. BHOWN thought it their duty to stay and attend to tusiness. He was ready to meet the tariff question as all ethers.
Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) thought neither House prepared to adjourn. He had hope of getting up the Pacific Railrond bill and dispessing of it this seasion.
Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) advocated the resolutions.
Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay it on the with.

Mr. BIGLER moved as an amendment to adjourn on the with.

on the 36th.
The subject was further debated by Messrs. PES-SENDEN (Rep., Mc.), CAMERON (Rep., Pa.), and

others.

Mr. CAMERON moved to postpone the subject till to-morrow. He said it had been promised by the Democrats of Pennsylvania that we should have a Tariff bill this session. He believed his colleague housestly made this promise.

Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Pa.) thought they could get

through by the 18th.
Mr. BIGLER'S (Dem., Ind.) amendment was re-

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 29, nays 27,

The Townstand Wash Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesant, YEAS—Messrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Chesant, Clark, Chingman, Crutenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Halo, Hammone, Hamphill, Hanter, Iverson, Johnson (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Kennedy, Mallory, Mason Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastan, Siddell, Thomson, Toombe, Wightl.
Sebastan, Siddell, Thomson, Toombe, Wightl.
NAYS—Messrs, Anthony, Burier, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, NayS—Messrs, Anthony, Burier, Brown, Cameron, Gdines, Covin, Hendin, Hauss, King, Lathan, Ni-holson, Polk, Sewand, Sinmens, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbell, Wado, Wilkinson,

W. Deon. Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) raoved to take up the Kau-

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) moved to take up the Kausus bill. Lost by year 27, mays 32—a strict party vote, except that Messre. Bigler (Dem., Pa.), and Pugh (Dem., Ohio) voted with the Republicans. Mr. Douglas (A. L. Dem., Hl.) was parred with Mr. Clay (Dem., Ala.), and Mr. Crittenden (Am., Ky.) with Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ark.); Messre. Kennedy (S. Am., Md.), Saulabury (Dem., Del.) were absent, or not voting. With these exceptions, all the Republicans voted yea, and the Democrats may. With these exceptions, all the Republicans voted yea, and the Democrats may. The Army bill was proceeded with. Various amendments were offered, and discussed at

length. Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) offered an amendment Mr. BROWN (Dem., Miss.) effered an amendment that the course of instruction for cadets now at West Point Military Academy shall be that prescribed at the time of their entrance, but cadets entering this year, or hereafter, shall be divided into two classes, the lower class to go through a course of study of five years, and the higher class four years; the academic staff to fix the standard of merit for admission upon approval of the Secretary of War.

Messrs. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.), LANE (Dem., Oregon), FESSENDEN (Rep., Mis.), GRIMES (Rep., lows), and others, debated the subject.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to the gradest that the term of instruction shall not ex-

amendment, that the term of instruction shall not ex-ceed four years, and this provisi a shall be carried into effect by the academic class as soon as practicable, com-patible with conpatible with existing arrangements. Rejected.

Mr. BROWN'S amendment was modified and

Mr. IVERSON (Dem., Ga.) renewed the amend-ment made in Committee of the Whole and there re-jected, that where States have made advances for mil-lary purposes, and have lost or pad the interest on the same, the amount of said interest shall be allowed in the attlement of their accounts.

same, the amount of said interest shall be allowed in
the settlement of their accounts, as has been done in
the cases of Maryland and Alabams, and it was
adopted: Yeas 28; Nays 17.

Br. JOHNSON (Den., Ark.), moved to reconsider,
in order that the vote may be taken in a full Scrate, so
that this large amount, \$1,600,000, may not be taken
out of the general Treasury, and given to States which
are able to take care of themselves. In a full Scante,
this smendment was rejected by Yeas 25, Nays 29, and
it was unfair that so small a number should now adopt
it.

Mr. SIMMONS (Rep., R. I.) said the other day

there were only 54 votes cast, and it received to-day more than half that number, so that it would have passed with the Senate as foll as it was then.

Mr. IVERSON replied to Mr. Johnson s remarks, defending and justifying the claim. He was not afraid to take the question in full 8-mate. It don't require a thimblefull of sense to understand the subject. It is a ole n question. Strict justice requires that whatever the States have expended for the public defense should

the State s have expended for the puone decision be refunded to them.

Mr. HUNIER (Dem., Va.) said Virginia was deeply interested, and claimed this amount as a just debt, and not at all on account of the expenses of the John Brown Raid. That was her matter. She presents no new account, but asks that her accounts, as already stated, may be paid on principles of justice.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Wis.) opposed the amend-

ment.
Without taking the question, at 5; o'clock the Senate

The Case of Jacob S. Harden.

The Case of Jacob S. Harden.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

TRENTOS, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

To-day the counsel engaged in the Harden case appeared before his Honor the Chancellor, to make an application for a writ of error to take the case before the Court of Errors and Appeats. Mesers Shipman and Bradley appeared on the part of the prisoner, and Mr. Robeson and the Hon, Wm. L. Dayton on the part of the State. Mr. Shipman proceeded to state the objections as they were allowed by the Judge during the trial. The first objection made was to the indictment. It charged the offense to have been committed on divers days from the 1st to the 9th of March. The charge was said with a continuendo, and not on any particular day. The authorities were cited to show that there must be a definite time fixed for the offense. The counsel proceeded to show that this was very detrimental to the prisoner's case. He had a right to complain. He had been compelled to account for his condect, &c., during this whole time.

The first objection in the bill of exceptions was, that in the case of a juror where the challenge was to the favor, the Court had refused to appoint triers. This jurer had expressed an opinion in r-ference to the poison before he was sworn. The Court decided it was a principal challenge, and tried the juror. The defense objected, as d the Court overruled the objection. This ruling impaired the rights of the prisoner. It was clearly a challenge to the favor, and the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of triers.

The second objection was that a diagram of Ramsey's house was presented, and Mrs. Ramsey, who did not make the diagram, was allowed as a witness to prove it correct. The person who made the diagram should have inst proved it to have been correct.

The third objection was to the declaration of Mrs. Harden, that she had been sick, made in the absence of the prisoner, given as evidence, or anything else she said while there in the absence of the prisoner.

He fourthly, objected to the admission of the lett

were illegally admitted and were very damaging to the prisoner, impliedly charging him with seduction. They told severely against him.

He fifth objected to Isaac Sliger's testimony as to-tally irrelevant. This witness detailed conversations with sundry persons, about the contract to marry Miss Dorland. This was prejudicial to the prisoner, espe-cially, when the prosecution was pressing for motives. The sixth and seventh objections are of the same

character.

He eighth objected to Heghcht, the Easton druggist's

testimeny. It should not have been received unless this identity of Harden was clear. He did not say he was the man who purchased the arsenic, and therefore his testimony as to what this person (supposed to have been Harden) said, was illegal. This was greatly prejudicial to the prisoner. Everything depended on the druggist's testimony. It was destructive to the prisoner.

prisoner.

These were the principal points in the objections.

Mr. Dayton proceeded to answer these objections.

He said we ase not here to argue the case, but simply to make the several matters in the exceptions clear.

The granting of a writ of error was a writ of grace, and the Court would not genet it unless at The grane, and the Court would not grant it unless at lengt a prima facie case was shown that the party applying must have been injured on the merits of his case. The two points to be looked at were, first, is there an error? And, secondly, that it is fault to the prisoner. The objection alleged to the indictment was not such error? And, secondly, that it is faral to the prisoner. The objection alleged to the indictment was not such a one as was prejudicial to the prisoner on the merits of his case. When you feed a person with arsenic from day to day, the idea that you would be compelled to fix the crime on a particular day was not very sound. The indictment, however, is in proper form, having been drawn from the best authorities. There was nothing in the objection made to the ruling of the Gourt in regard to triers. The prisoner was certainly not prejudiced by the trying of the jurors by the Court. He referred the Court, as a complete answer to this point, to the opinion in the Fox case. The objection in reference to the diagram, and the testimony of Mrs. Ramsey concerning it, was triding. It was a simple diagram of the house, and Mrs. Ramsey was asked whether the fro-t door was here and another door there, as laid down in the diagram. The objection in reference to Mrs. Harden's declarations, it was a sufficient answer that the prisoner had made these declarations himself, and was present when they were made. The objection made to the letters was not well founded. Harden had admitted that he had received some of them. They were in roduced to show that there was no feeling of affection between Mr. Harden and Miss Dorland, and that he was trying to get out of the engagement he had made. The greatest liberality had been allowed the prisoner. The Court had allowed him every privilege, giving him the advantage of every doubt. The testimony in

The Court had allowed him every privilege, g.v.ing him the advantage of every doubt. The testimony in regard to the release was introduced for the same purpose to show that Harden had no affection for her. All the declaratiors had a bearing on this point.

In regard to Hegeht's testimony, and the objection to its introduction, it was important, because Harden had been tried to Easton about noon on Monday. It was about this time the arsenic was sold. The druggist had picked out Harden among a number of young men, and it was important therefore to prove the conversation. Mrs. Harden had partially recovered from the dozes received up to the day he goes to Easton, but as soon as he returns home she grows worze.

Now every werd that was said to the druggist by the person who purchased the arsenic was important to see whether it agreed with Harden's story.

Mr. Bradley closed the argument on the part of the defense, and referred to the same points made by Mr. Stipman, and giving additional reasons why a writ of error should be permitted to go to the Court above. After alluding to a great many facts throwing a favor-

After aliming to a great many facts throwing a favor-able light on the prisoner's case, he urged that the writ ought to be granted where there is a probable error, and he contended that there was clearly an error in all of the particulars named.

The Court said the opinion would be given on Saturday or Monday.

Mexican News.

The schooner Potomne has arrived here with advices from Vera Cruz of the 30th ult.

Messus, Jecker & Co., bankers at the city of Mexico, Messes, Jecker & Co., bankers at the city of Mexico, and failed, entailing immense losses throughout the country. Their liabilities are reported to be \$4,400,000, and their masets \$7,000,000. They ask an extension of five years, promising to surrender 30 per cent of their capital each year, together with 6 per cent interest. Their creditions had refused the proposition, but were to meet again on the 28th ult.

Monsieur Gabriae, the late French Minister, is in great distress, having lost all he possessed by Jecker & Co's tailure.

great distress, having not all the possessed by section.

A Cos's failure.

The diplomatic corps had suspended all relations with Miramon's Government.

Miramon was hear Queretaro, surrounded by Gen.

Uraga with 12,600 men, and unable to escape.

It was reported that an engagement had taken place, and that Miramon's vanguard was overthrown.

Minister McLano is sick, and will return home if the Mexican treaty is not ratified.

Signor Pacheco, the new Spanish Minister, had arrived.

ved. The depositions of Captain Turner and others in ref-

rence to the cuptured steamers had been received.

New-Ord.EANS, Thursday, June 7, 1869.

The steamer Pocahontas sailed for Vera Cruz to-day

Maine Republican State Convention. Bancon, Thursday, June 7, 1869.
At the Maine Republican State Convention, held here to-day, three hundred and twenty-one towns were represented by 781 delegates.

Louisiana Politics.

NEW-ORLEASS, Thursday, June 7, 1830.
The Desceratic Convention at Donaldsonville has adjourned. The secession from the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was reserved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

General Walker's Movements. New-Outrass, Wednesday, June 6, 1860. Gep. Walker and a few officers have gone to Central

America.
The steamship Arizona, from Beazes, 3d inst., has utrived. She brings \$61,000 in specie. News unim-

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

The aggregate increase of the causal tolks up to the last day of May, over last year, isover \$136,600.

The Reception of the Japanese,

The Reception of the Japanese.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

The most extensive arrangements are being made for the reception of the Japanese. It is the great topic of the people. The Japanese will arrive at about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and will be received by a large body of the military. The Committee of the Coancils are holding daily meetings. They intend giving the public every opportunity of observing the strangers. Open barouches will be enaployed for the Embaseadors. First City Troops and Black Huzzars will act as a special gmard. Places will be assigned in the procession for the Governor, Commodores Stewart and Reed, and the Judges of the several Courts. A torchlight procession of the firemen and a trial of the steam fire-engines is contemplated. The Embassadors have accepted an invitation to a Matinee at the Academy of Music, to be given on Tuesday, under the auspices of Wheatley & Clark, of the Archestreet Theater. The entertainment will comprise popular selections from the opera, drama, and ballet.

Michigan Republican State Conven-

Michigan Republican State Convention.

Dernort, Mich., Thursday, June 7, 1860.

The Republican State Convention met in this city today, and made the following nominations: For Governor, Austin Blair of Jacksen County; Treasuer,
John Owen of Wayne; Auditor General, L. G. Berry
of Lewanee; Attorney-General, Charles Upson of
Branch; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John
M. Gregory of Washensw; Secretary State, James B.
Porter of Allegan; Commissioner of Land Office Samuel Lacey of Calhour; Member of Board of Education,
Edwin Willetts of Mource; Presidential Electors at
Large, H. G. Wells of Kalamazoo, Rufus Hossaer of
Ingham. The Convention was cutively harmonious.

A large and entbusiastic ratification meeting is being A large and enthuriastic ratification meeting is being held this evening to ratify the National and State nomi-

Alabama Politics.

Montgoment, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

The National Democratic Convention sends a full delegation to Baltimore, and nominates an Electoral ticket. The delegates at large are D. C. Humphrey, S. C. Pasley, W. O. Winston, J. J. Siebels, R. A. Baker, John Forryth, A. W. Hilliard, and W. Garnett. There are also twenty District delegates.

The Regular (or seceders) Convention send delegates to Riebmond and Baltimore. Those at large are F. S. Lyons, A. B. Meck, D. W. Paine, W. L. Yancey, W. M. Brooks, P. D. Smith, L. P. Welker, L. W. Lawler, and there are twenty delegates from the districts.

Mr. Yancey has the floor this morning, and spoke in favor of the minority platform. Mr. Gardner of Riebmond followed in favor of the minority platform. Mr. Jackson of Savannah spoke in favor of the majority platform. And Mr. Cobb of Washington City closed the debate. All the speeches were able, and many of them elequent.

nations.

cany of them elequent.

C. W. Stiles called the previous question, and the

main question was ordered.

The vote was then taken on the minority platform, and resulted, Yess, 77; Nays, 395.

The vote was then taken on the majority report—Yess, 398; Nays 41.

Mr. Gardner, of Richmond, entered a protest against the action of the Convention.

Some other minor matters were transacted.

Adjourned sine die.

The supporters of the minority report hold a meeting to-night to consult on the course to pursue. main question was ordered.

The vote was then taker

to-night to consult on the course to pursue.

Georgia Politics.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.
The National Democrate met in Convention last night, Judge Warner, President.
Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, declaring that pr. perty exists in slaves, and favoring the Dred Scott decision.
The Convention also nominated a full delegation to Bultimore.

The Convention are a summated a fun designator to Bultimore.

The following are the delegates from the State at large: Judge Warner, Gov. Johnson, James Gardner, and A. H. Chappell.

Thirty counties were represented by one hundred delegates.

The Convention was harmonious. Adjourned.

Douglas Meeting in Boston.

Bostos, Thursday, June 7, 1860. The friends of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency ra ied in great force to-night, packing Fanenil Hall, wit

lied in great force to-night, packing Fancuil Hall, with large crowds outside, where speeches were also nade. Ex-Cov. Wells of Maine presided in the Hall, assisted by E. C. Bailey and about 100 other Vice-Presidents. Addresses were made by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, J. C. Kavanasgh of Minnesota, the Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Resolutions were adopted, asserting that the Democracy of Massachusetts favor Douglas for the Presidency; endorsing the Charleston platform, and the non intervestion doctrine; that the Massachusetts Delegation are bound by every honorable consideration to cast their votes at Baltimore for Douglas, urging harmony to insure victory; and after alluding to the fact of their votes at Baltimore for Donglas; urging actions to insure victory; and after alluding to the fact of Donglas receiving a majority of the votes at Charleston, urges the ignoring of prejudices and unity of action North and South; pointing to the past fidelity of the Northern Democracy as a guaranty for the future.

The New-Mexican Mail.

The New-Mexican mail, with dates to the 31 t ult., arrived here to-day.

The Navajo Indians made an attack upon Fort Defines to the day. finnce a few days before the mull left, and came very near capturing it, as the garrison were not expecting

anything of the sort.

Fortunately, by some mismanagement on the part of the Indians, their presence was discovered, and after some fighting they were routed.

Trains of wagons were arriving at various points in

Trains of wagens were grant business, although re-triving to some extent, was still somewhat depressed. Six companies of soldiers are on Red River, on the lockout for Indians.

A passeager who came to Fort Union with the mult stated that he had orders from Col. Fauntleroy to the troops not to attack the Indians, if is could be pos-

inly avoided.

Six con-panies left Pawnee Fork on the 1st inst. on secont, and if they do not receive countermanding refers, they will no doubt drive the Indians from the road, or whip them into submission.

The forly dragoons that left Pawnee Pork sometwo-weeks ago, to stack a band of Kiowas, returned with-

out anding them.

This nail came through without an escort, there not being an Indian on the road, and would have made schedule time had they not traveled five days with an

ox team.

A train of nineteen wagens left here to-day for Denver City, and others are making preparations for

Denver City, and others are making preparations for leaving in a few days.

The news here from the gold mines is very flatter-ing, and has created quite a stir among the friends of those out there.

The weather is still dry, and there is no prospect of

Innuguration of the Governor of New-Hampshire.
Coxcorp, N. H., Thursday, Jane 7, 1860.
Gov. Goodwin was imagurated to-day. There was an unusual mintary and civic display on the occasion.
The Governor's Horse Guards, a new cavalry corps, were deservedly admired, composing, as they did, the clite and chivalry of the State.

The Governor's message is brief. It is mainly devoted to local affairs, of which he speaks encourage-inely.

ingly.

In conclusion he says that New-Hampshire declares

In conclusion he says that New-Hampshire declares to all disorganizers and distinionists, wherever found, that she stands by the Union and the Constitution as interpreted not by any new lights, sectional cliques or party platforms, but by liself, its framers, and the precedents of all departments of the Foderal Government. A great inauguration banquet was given by the Governor's Horse Guards this afternoon, at which patriotic speeches were made by Gov. Goodwin, ex-Govs. Colby, Haile, and others.

Assignment in Memphis. Magrais, Tenn., Thursday, June 7, 1860.

A. T. Welle, an extensive dry goods dealer, has assigned; his liabilities are \$250,000, and assors \$300,000.

Murder.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 7, 1860.

Henry Crawley, a teacher in the Juount Anburn Female Seminary, while escorting two Isdies home from the opera house, last night, was attacked by rowdies at the corner of Maine and Hunt streets, and stabled in the breast, causing instant death. The murderers are not yet arrested.

From Albany. Jane 7, 1860. ALBANY, Thursday, June 7, 1860.
Dispatches were received here this evening, from St. Cathavines, C. W., stating that John L. Schooleraft, President of the Commercial Bank of this city would not survive until morning.

Half-length steel Portraits of Lixcory and Half-

have just been issued by J. G. Buttre, No. 48 Femiklin street, which we can heartily recommend as good likenesses and creditable to the artist. Those who want faithful likenesses of our next Presidence and steness, the City Hall Commission can commence their work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. HOUSTON'S INDECOROUS CONDUCT-THE SENATE PRINTING-MR. COVODE'S WITH-DRAWAL.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1860.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The prompt and decisive action of Mr. Sherman, in rebuking the indecorous conduct of Mr. Housten a few days ago, when he violated the rules and proprieties of the House, has had a marked effect upon the proceedings since then, and will serve to check some of the disgraceful exhibitions which have been so frequent during this session. The contrast presented in this connection between the generous and manly conduct of Mr. Sherman toward Mr. Houston, and that exhibited toward himself only three months ago, can hardly have failed to attract public attention, and is worthy of remark now. It will be remembered that Mr. Clark of Missouri offered a resolution, aimed at Mr. Sherman particularly, which declared that no man was fit to be Speaker who had signed the Helper book. Frequent appeals were made from the Republican side to have that obnoxious resolution-which only gave currency to a gross and false imputation-withdrawn to allow an explanation; and Mr. Sherman challenged the mover to remove this obstacle. But Mr. Clark distinctly refused this courtesy, and he was seconded by none more clamorously than the member for Alabama, Mr. Houston.

When Mr. Sherman had an opportunity of re-

taliating in a manner which would have required Mr. Houston's resignation, under the censure of the House, he showed what magnanimity a high and true man is capable of exercising. The reso lution which he offered, would have been carried by twenty or thirty majority, and was completely within his own control. Some of the very friends of Mr. Houston, who had been conspicuous during the Helper crusade, solicited him privately to perthe Helper crusade, solicited aim privately to permit an explanation, which would relieve the necessity of passing the censure, and then Mr. Millson repeated that request in presence of the House.

Mr. Sherman did not wait, but obeying a noble impulse, at once withdrew it temporarily, to afford the opportunity, and when the satisfactory statement was made, he withdrew it absolutely. These facts are sufficient to make some men blush, for the parts they have heretofore acted, and they at least con vey an instruction, in regard to the dignified bear-ing of gentlemen, which may be remembered with advantage, when partisan prejudices are again likely to disregard reason and justice.

The Constitution utters a daily how over every

proposition to reform abuses of the public printing which is likely in any way to trench upon its prese ernment office, is now the target at which all its practice is directed. If it should pass the Senate, the supplies enjoyed by The Constitution, would at profitable privileges. Mr. Gurley's bill for a Govthe supplies enjoyed by The Constitution, would at once be stopped, and the whole plunder abolished. Whatever may be thought of that measure abstractly, this is almost reason enough for its opponents to abandon their hostility. The testimony taken before Mr. King's Committee in the Senate, proves that Brigadier-General Bowman receives 334 per cent of the whole printing ordered by the Senate, for the mere privilege of transferring the job to Mr. Rives, who finds it a good business to do the work Rives, who finds it a good business to do the work, for C63 of the price allowed by law. Yet in the face of this flagrant spoliation, he has the effrontery to prate of economy, and to berate others for doing far less than he is notoriously guilty of. The organ habitually boasts of some pretended reforms intro-duced into the Superintendent's office, while Bowman held that place, the principal of which is, that the house which first orders a document shall print the numbers ordered by the other. When he contrived that scheme, he had his eye on the printer-ship of the Senate, and knew very well, if successship of the Senate, and knew very wed, if successful, that, with the aid of the Administration, he could thus command all the most valuable work.

And so it has resulted. The so-called reform is nothing more than a contrivance, by which the Printer of the Senate may be enriched at the expense of the Printer of the House, And it may be confidently asserted that, at no former session, within a range of many years, will the printing of the Senate compare in profit with the present one. Wait till the accomis are all ren dered. Bowman looks with a jealous and miserly eye upon every order made by the House, as if it was so much gain plucked from his own greedy grasp. He thinks the present prices ought to be continued, because they pay him well, and enable a little shallow-pated country editor to splurge considerably under the shadow of the White House, and to look upon himself as if he were actually a

The intended withdrawal of Mr. Covode from Congress is really regretted among all who know his usefulness, worth and zeal. In his quiet and unpretending way, he has rendered efficient service to the Republican cause, and never hesitated to assome any labor or responsibility by which its wel-tare might be promoted. As a member of the House, his record will compare with that of the most vigilant and attentive, on every question which in any way affected the great principles with which he has been so long identified. More brilliant and showy men may hereafter succeed him, but it will be difficult to fill the seat which he now occupies more creditably or beneficially to his immediate constituents, or to the people of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

It appears that the hands of the Commissioners for erection of the New City Hall are tied by the law of 1858, under which they are organized. That law provides "for the crection of a building in the Park, in the rear of the City Hall, of suitable dimensions and arrangement to accommodate therein the Su preme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Com mon Pleas, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Gen eral and Special Sessions, Surrogates' Court, Marine Court, their various offices and chambers, Grand and Petit Juries, the Sheriff, Clerks of those Courts Commissioner of Jurors, District-Astorney, and Law "Institute." The Commissioners obtained from the Judges, Clerks, and others, estimates of the number of 10cms, and extent of space, required by those who are to be provided for under the act, from which it appeared that a total of 97 rooms, together making 83,353 square feet, exclusive of halls, passage ways, corridors, and walls, which would require, with the proper space for walls, passages and balls, a building at least 375 feet long, 131 feet wide, two stories tigh, with a high basement and cellar. For such building estimates were obtained in three styles. A brick building, with wooden beams and floors, would cost \$737,906; for a fire-proof brick building, \$840,000; and for one with marble fronts, and entirely fire-proof, \$904,870. The present City Hall cost \$525,000, and contains only one-fourth of the space of the proposed new City Hall. For the new edifice, with such commodations as the act calls for, and also ample rooms for the Register's-Office, the Commissioners es timate that they would need one million of dollars. Now the act under which they are organized, exprocesly provides that the total east of the new Hall shall not exceed \$250,000, which sum the Board of Supervisors are authorized to raise by tax. It is clear that no such building as the requirements of the act calls for could be put up for the sum in question. The Commissioners did hope to be able to begin the work. and trust to legislative action to raise the funds to carry them through; but the opinions of John McKeon and Greene C. Bronson warned them that such a course would be contrary to law. An attempt was made to pass a law through the Legislature for raising the sum required for the work; but the bill failed in the Senate.

The Commissioners are now negotiating with the Supervisors, who have another one hundred thousand dollars in band, for the erection of court rooms, to see what they can do by way of adding the two approprialiene together. There are legal objections, however, which will probably defeat such an arrangement, and therefore we do not see how, under the present circumLINCOLN AND HANLIN.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY

Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

10,000 CITIZENS IN COUNCIL.

Tremendous Enthusiasm.

THE RAIL-SPLITTERS BATTALION.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Speeches by Hon. R. M. Blatchford, Wm. M. Evarts. Gen. Jas. W. Nye, Judge Tracey of California. Lieut, Gov. Susch of Iowa, Gen. Bruce of Madison County, Gee. Wm. Curtis, and Wm. H. Fry.

No political call was ever more heartily and signifi cantly responded to than the one issued by the Joint Central Committees for a Mass Meeting of the Republicans of this city, to ratify the nominations of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. Long ere the hour of opening, thousands of citizens, eager to unite in this first great demonstration of the cordiality with which the ticket is received, thronged into Bible-House Square. Soon the various Ward Associations and Campaign Clubs began to march up in quick procession; the doors were thrown open, and it did not take many minutes to cram the great hall of the Cooper Institute with the most dense and enthusiastic assemblage which that room has ever held.

The platform was occupied with eminent Republi-

can speakers and invited guests. As one after another of the people's favorites appeared thereon, cheers of greeting rose from the immense audience. Among those present were the Hon. Charles King, President of Columbia College; Horace Greeley, the Hon. Joseph Hoxie, the Hon. T. B. Stillman; James Davis, esq., President of the Ratification Committe; Daniel D. Conover, esq., President of the Republican Central Committee; the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, President of the Young Men's Central Committee; the Hon. Charles A. Peab dy, the Hon. James Mitchell, the Hon. Daniel Ullmann, the Hon. James A. Briggs. There were also present the speakers announced to address the meeting: Judge Tracy of California, the Hon. William M. Evarts, Messrs. George William Cartis, William H. Fry, E. Delafield Smith, and others.

The arrangements of the Committee in charge were very complete. The Republican Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Cook, were on hand with their spirited songs. Dodworth's Band was also present in Meantime, and after the ball was thoroughly filled,

thousands kept arriving, crowding the entrances, the vestibule and the street, from avenue to avenue. These, with cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, stood awaiting the formation of outside meetings, and 1-rgely outnumbered those fortunate enough to get within the

JAMES DAVIS, esq., called the inside meeting to order, and said: I propose that this meeting be now organized, and for teat purpose I nominate the Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD for Chairman. [Loud applause.] The nomination was unanimously accepted.

MR. ELATCHFORD'S SPEECH. Mr. BLATCHFORD said: Fellow Republicans, should

ciate and acknowledge the distinguished honor con-

ferred upon me by selecting me to preside upon this ferred upon me by selecting me to preside upon this occasion. [Cheers.] But for an accident which detains him at home, my place would be filled by one we all delight to honor, and whose influence is a tower of strength to any cause to which he leads his efforts and his influence. I am authorized by him to say that those efforts and that influence are with us to-night; I allude to Moses H. Grinnell. [Loud cheers] Fellow-citizens—We have often assembled in this half on important occasions, but never on one so important, and involving such deep and such interesting results. We have met heretofore have, to to ratiny State nominations and municipal nominations, but so vast an assembly as this, has never met anywhere in this city to ratify a great national nomination. And we may congratalate ourselves, feil ox-citizens, And we may congratulate ourselves, fell of callivens, that we can meet for, and that we can approve of, and that we can ratify such a ticket as has been presented to us by the Convention at Chicago. [Applause.] We can congratulate ourselves that we can, and that we will, and that we do pledge ourselves to the success of the nominees of that Couvention. [Cheers.] In Abraham Lincoln, as our standard-bearer. [Here the whole meeting rose and gave three cheers for Lincoln, the band playin "Hail to the Chief." The applause was prolonged for several minutes.] In Abraham Lincoln as our standard-bearer, we have a true, and faithful, and tried, and honest Republican, unbeed with our principles, and one who, if elected to the Presidential chair, will do an honor to our party and an honor to our country, and will carry into the National Capitol a stern integrity, and principles of honesty and uprightness, which will put to shame the corruption which mas so long neuroed and abused the Presidential chair. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, let us then resolve tonight, and determine that success shall attend our effects. It requires nothing but our strenuous exertions to insure the success of our candidates. The great harmonious Democratic Party are now if a well-search are as a succession of this play to a proper that party are now if a well-search are as a succession of the party are now if a well-search are a succession. tions to insure the success of our candidates. The great harmonious Democratic Party are now to discrete the control of the co of securing the plander and the spots which the Democratic party have so long enjoyed, and which they are now so reluctant to part with. But I believe, fellow-citizens, that Mr. Douglas and his adherents will surrender to the domineering will of the slave power, and I believe the task-masters of the South will compel the Northern and Western Delegates, who have thus far stood by cim to surrender their principles and to give way to them.

But, fellow citizens, it matters not to us who is nominated at Richmond or B. Itingore, or how many candi-

But, fellow citizens, it matters not to us who is nominated at Richmend or Beltimore, or how many caudidates there may be in the field. Our course is equally onward, and our success is equally sure. We go into the contest for principle, not for plunder. [Applause.] Our principles are founded on eternal justice, and right, and freedom, and "truth is mighty, and must prevail." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, although we have a caudidate who is to lead us to victory, yet I cannot conceal the fact that if we had had our choree, we would have preferred the great statesman of New-York. [Prelonged applause, and "Taree cheers for Wm. H. Seward," "Three cheers for Horace Greeley," with a few hisses on the platform.] We have known him personally and intimately. I, for one, have known him personally and intimately. I, for one, have known him at his domestic hearth. He has been the friend of my early youth, and of my manhood, and of my riper years; but, gentlemen, he and I, and all his personal friends, submit with cheerfulness to the non ination that has been made, and will yield to it our hearty, our cheerful, our unflinching, our uniting support. [Loud applause." Three cheers for Blatchford."] We must not only carry the State of New-port. pert. [Lond applause. "Three cheers for Blatch-ford."] We must not only carry the State of New-York; without the State of Pennsylvania we shall have a barren victory. The State of Pennsylvania, I be-lieve, can also be carried for Lincoln, and although the lieve, can also be carried for Lincoln, and although the delegation at Chicago from that State defeated our favorite, yet, if Pennsylvania should require the aid of New-York, I pledge myself that the personal friends of Mr. Seward will be found foremost to lend a helping hand. [Applause.] I had the pleasure of being at Chicago to witness what was done there. I cannot fail to speak of the generous, of the noble, of the patriotic bearing of our delegation from the whole State, both inside and outside of the Convention. Nor can I omit to allude to the classing act of the distinguished chairman of that delegation, when he ("three cheers for Evarts")—when Wu, E. M. Evarts the distinguished chairman of that delegation, when he ("three cheers for Evarts")—when Wiz, E. M. Evarts mounted that table, and moved in that beautiful speech that the nemination be unanimous. Fellow-enizens, I conclude with one single remark. I hope if there is any heart-burning in the breast of any Republicon; if

there is any disappe intment, it will this night be baried and forgotten, and I a ope that we will, one and all, led the Lethean stream flow over those memories and blest them out forever. [Chee. The Hon Chas. S. Spencer then read the following

list of Vice-Presidents:

HOR. B. M. B. Fice. P.

HOR. MODES-H. GREELEY,
HOR. HARNEY J. RAYMOND,
HOR. HARNY J. RAYMOND,
HOR. JAMES WATSON WRIES,
RON. GRO. FOLSON,
HOR. DANN W. EDMONDS,
HOR. TEUMAN SMITH,
HOR. JOHN W. EDMONDS,
HOR. TEUMAN SMITH,
HOR. DAYLD R. JACCUES,
ROBERT T. HARN, 68Q.,
CHARLES H. MARRHALL,
WM. C. BRYANT,
WOLCOTT GIBRS, M. D.,
A. W. GRISWOLD,
AUGUSTUS WILLEADAY,
GRO. W. BLUNY,
HNNRY A. HURLBUT,
Sen. WM. HALL,
WM. LOOK

Presidents:

Presidents:

Hou. R. M. BLATCH, FORD.

Fice-Presidents
BRIMBELL,
HOR. HARNITON FIRE,
REERSY,
HOR. GRORN'S OPPYKE,
ATMOND,
ON WRISH,
HOR. CHARLES A. FRADO!
HOR. WR. MITCURLL,
HOR. FRED. A. CONKLESO,
HOR. FRED. A. CONKLESO,
ONDS,
HOR. ROPRET EMBY,
FRANCIS G. HALL,
D. RANDOLFH MANTER,
DATID DUDLEY FIELD,
W. B. CROSEN;
CHERLES KING, LL. B.
T. A. TELLKANPY, M. B.
ROPT, H. MCCURDY,
LONG CERTISS,
OTTO LONGERIOK,
JOHN S. PRILES,
CHERLES,
STREON DRAFFIE,
CHARLES LAND,
A. OARN' HALL,
JANES C. ROGENVELLE,
HENNAN RASTRE,
STREON DRAFFIE,
CHARLES LAND,
A. OARN' HALL,
JANES C. STREELL,
JANES C. STR

CHARLES SETTOR,
HENRY SHITH,
SEXTUR L. KAPPY,
CHRELER T. RODEL
PRILIP WALDEN,
DAN T. HOAR,
ARTHUR BOTOR,
GRO. J. ORRIGORY,
ROW. A. ADARS,
CHMENIN,
IAMC DAYFON,
IAMC DAYFON,
LEWIS HOPPS,
DANIEL ULLERAN,
DANIEL ULLERAN,

F. G. YOUNG DOL insted the following gentlemen for ecretaries:

Wards.
Wards.
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Wards.
Heining Frank.
Wh. A. Walker.
Day B. Gindersleve.
Thos G. Baker.
Accout Kuyker.
Thos G. Baker.
Horato N. Saerwood.
Horato N. Saerwood.
Active Stevens.
W. A. Deoley.
W. Stevens.
W. S. Opotke.
Hallin Rancock.
W. A. Dooley.
U. John V. Grolley.
Bernhard Hanann.
M. G. Stevens.
John A. Bayan.
John A. Bayan.
John A. Bayan.
Langer Frederick Kapp.
Frederick Kapp.
E. A. Mans. Wards.
1. S.J. CLITE MORRISON,
2. JACOB DIEFFRNBACHER.
2. JOHN SHIPTON.
3. PETER HOLM.
3. JOHN M. COSTA.
4. GERVAIS PRINCE,
5. HERNMAN OFFIZE.
5. EDW. H. SPOONER,
6. JAMES RVAN.
6. JAMES RVAN.

5. TROMAS OUTWATER.
JAMES RYAN,
FRANKIS WARING.
7. J. BANGHOFT STEVENS,
CHARLES H. HALL.
8. HANGY N. MORGAN.
9. F. J. TECKER,
JAMES R. BRANT.
10. JOHN H. HULL.
GROWE SPARROW. 11. GRONGE SPARROW, WM. E. DURYEA.

Many of them were loudly cheered as read. JOHN H. WHITE, esq., read the following resolutions:

The nominations were unanimously accepte

JOHN H. WHITE, esq., read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of the City of New-York. In mass-meeting assembled, do hereby resolve as follows: That, while we preferred our own statesman. WILLIAM H. SEWARD appiases], as our standard bearer in the coming contest, we heartify and hopefully accept, and hereby ratify the action of the Republican National Convention in nominating for President and Vice-President of the United States, the HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois, and the HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That we can with confidence challenge the closest investigation and scrattiny into the whole public and private life of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers.) Born in poverty and obsoutty, he has by his own-Borts raised himself from humble life to an emisence that may justly command the admiration of friends and for. With ability that no man can gainsay or deay, with a firmness and deciden of character that nothing can away, with a firmness and deciden of character that nothing can away, with a firmly that will invard over and protect the whole Union, we will raily around him, support him, and triumphantly selection the people have desig ated him to all. [Applause.]

Accorded. That the name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine

be alike insensible and ungrateful if I failed to appre-

him to the high position the people have desig ated him to all Applanes. I handled. That the name of HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine frenewed cheering is a fit second for that of ASRAHAM LINCOLN of Illuois, and in his spottess life and character, his solid abilities, his long public service, his familiarity with legislation, his great executive talent. his unformity dignified, modest, and conciliatory course on all public questions, and his devotion to freedom are a sufficient guaranty of his ample fitness to fill with boror the high position for which he has been nominated. Readed. That we approve and adopt the declaration of principles laid down by the Chicago Couvention, and we recognize in the great true is therein so boildly and comprehensively enuncisted, the foundation of our Republican Government, and the only basis upon which this country can find enduring peace and prosperity.

only basis upon which this country than arrayagance, imbecility and resolved. That the correption, extravagance, imbecility and sectionalism of the present Administration have retarded the progress of the country, shown labor of its just reward, paralyzed industry, and trampled upon justice and diberty, and we will not only wipe out and utterly exterminate it, but we will place the General Government in the hands of those who will give strength to the State, harmony to the Union, and even-handed justice to Resolved. That we pledge ourselves to each other, and our fallow-citizens of the Union, to give the vote of the Empire State to LINCOLN and HAMLIN. (Continued appleans) In the lar guage of our own great stateman, "no truer or firmer detenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union that the distinguished and extended difference when the

Union than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have failed." Their election will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican party then be, Urion and Liberty, and onward to Victory." [Enthusiastic sondause.]

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm. The Old Rocky Mountain Glee Club sang the new song, "We'll Conquer or Die." . They received many

SPEECH OF MR. WM. M. EVARTS.

SPEECH OF MR. WM. M. EVARTS.

Mr. Chairman, fellow-citizens, and Republicans of
the City of New-York: I am here before you to join
with you in the congratulations of our party and the
country on the nominations made at Chicago. [Cheers].

By the favor of the State Convention it happened to me
to be one of the delegation sant from this State to represent it, its wishes, its views, its wisdom, and its
choice, as it was able to contribute them all to the
common counsels that were there to prevail. But not resent it, its wishes, its views, its wisdom, and its choice, as it was able to contribute them all to the common counsels that were there to prevail. But not less did we consider ourselves intrusted with the daty of hearing of weighing, of understanding, and of conferring on the general judgment of the great Republican party as it should be presented from the different sections of the country, and we knew that our duty in representing you there committed you and us—committed the Republican party of this State to the duty, and made it a pleasure to respond to whatever should be the result of the fair consultations, of the liberal and generous conferences, of the different views of the different parts of the country. But allow me to say, as the first point in the brief and simple report which I shall take leave to present to you, of the proceedings of that Convention, that from the beginning of it to the close there rever was an impression upon my mind—there never was an impression upon the mind of a member of the New-York delegation—that there was anything but a public spirit and a devotion to the good of the party and the good of the country, to be secured through the triumph of the party, that animated the congregated mass of that Convention. There was not an unkind werd uttered, there was not an unkind sentiment felt, there was not an unkind sentiment felt, there was not an unfair advantage taken.

A Voice—Mr. Chairman: There are 15,000 people on the street and no one to speak to them. Can't you spare a speaker here?

A Noter-Mr. Chairman: There are 15,000 people on the street and no one to speak to them. Can't you spare a speaker here?

on the street and no one to speak to them. Can't you spare a speaker here?

ANOTHER VOICE—Send us out a man, will you?

ANOTHER VOICE—Send us out a man, will you?

Mr. EVARTS—Now, gentlemen, unless silence is preserved, neither the 15,000 outside nor the 5,000 inside will be able to hear any speaker. I was saying that from the beginning to the close of the proceedings of the Chicogo Convention, there was never an impression or suspicion that anything but public views and public considerations looking to the good of the Party and the good of the country, to be promoted by the success of the party, which actuated the advocates—actuated the zealous advocates—of the different names that were presented to the Convention. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that, expressing as we under-

actuated the zealous advocates—of the different names that were presented to the Convention. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that, expressing as we understood it, the opinions of the Republican party of the State of New-York, your delegation was entirely and unenimously, throughout all the ballots, in favor of William II. Seward as the candidate for President. [Cheers.] I need not say to you that our preference and our opinions resied wholly upon publication, and that we did find, the advocates and the friends of other candidates as zealous, as earne st, as since re, and, let me add, as honest and as publicated as we, in your behalf, claimed that we were. In traversing this breadth of country between our great metropolis and the Queen City of the Prairies, we met, at every stage of our fiving career that a moment's time was afforded as, ordence that the country was wide awake to the subject of the Republican nominations? and wherever we went, whatever preferences the people made, you may rely upon it that they knew that the New-York delegation ere ere for Gov. Seward, and they cheered and applar ded us for being so. Your delegation met in Chir age by appointment at 10 o cleck on the day precedured the sembling of the Convention, and then it.

See Eighth Page.

CHARLES R. WOOD, MORDEGA L. MARRIN GROBER MANCHOT, SINCLAIR TOURKY, CHARLES SEABURY, JOHN P. CUMMINOS, JAMES E. ANDREWS, ABRAHAM T. RIEZH, THOMAS H. SMITH, HENRY V. MARTIN, ALEX. MCLEOD, PETER COUTANT, P. WIGHT, EDW. P. BERED, LEMERL PALMER, G. YOU SO DOMINIS DANIEL ULLEAN,
DANIEL ULLEAN,
DENNIS MCCLABE,
WASHINGTON SET!
VALENTINE KOON,
BENJ, SEREWOOD,
JOEN L. HANGON,
JOHN WACHTER,
JOHN GILLILAE.

HRNRY A. HURLBUT, WM. HALL, WM. WOOD, FRED. SCHWEDLER, THOM. E. SPITEMAN, HIRAM BARMEY, CHARLES A. STRINGS, ROB. S. GOULD.

ROB. S. GOULD, JOHN A. C. GRAY, JOHN KRESS, DANIEL DREW,

JOHN A. C. ORA-JOHN KRESS, DANIEL DREW, E. C. BRINDICT, WR. D. MURIPH ISAAC J. OLIVER, S. N. PIRLIPS, JULIUS BRILL, S. S. WYCKOPY, WR. ADAMS, JOHN PAINS,